

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1881.

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VICTOR B. PALMER, is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

Arrival of the Steamer Asia—Three Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Asia arrived at New York on the 4th instant, with Liverpool dates to the 24th ultimo. We take from the Baltimore Sun the following telegraphic dispatch of her news:—In England the Parliament was still discussing the Ecclesiastical Titles bill. Upon the Papal Aggression bill, the Ministry receives a very full support in the House of Commons. The great exhibition was still thronged by crowds of spectators, and visitors from the Continent were daily arriving. The proposition to apply the proceeds to educational purposes meets with much favor.

FRANCE.—The Legitimist party have at last thrown off the mask, the leaders having openly avowed themselves in favor of a restoration of the monarchy. The revision of the constitution engages the almost undivided attention of the public press. A disposition was evinced by the legitimists and democrats to compromise upon the question of the revision of the constitution.

GERMANY.—The Dresden Conferences have at last been brought to a termination, but have accomplished nothing. The King of Prussia, accompanied by the Emperor and Empress of Russia, who had advanced to meet him, reached Warsaw on the night of the 18th. Marshal Radetzky had been summoned home by the Emperor of Austria, and it was supposed would accompany him to Warsaw. The Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, are holding private conferences at Cracow. Great floods had occurred in the vicinity of Vienna, which had destroyed property to an immense amount.

A remonstrance to the Danish Government, on the subject of the Federal Commissioners, had been forwarded by the Prussian and Austrian Governments.

Belgium.—No Cabinet had been formed in place of the resigning Ministry up to the 23d of May.

Portugal.—Marshal Saldanha has been received with favor by the Queen, and exercises authority in her name. He had chartered two steamboats to convey his troops from Oporto to Lisbon. Count Thomar has been recalled by the Spanish Embassy.

Rome.—The French were about evacuating the city of Rome, and the Austrians were to take possession in their place.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 24.—Cotton—Cotton has experienced a decline of fully 4d. The quotations are—Fair Orleans, 9 1/2; middling, 5 1/2; fair Uplands, 5 1/2. The sales of the week amount to 41,000 bales. On Saturday, up to 2 o'clock, the sales were 6,000 bales; prices closing steady.

BREASTEDS.—Wheat was dull and declining. Flour had declined 6d. Philadelphia and Baltimore was quoted at 20s 6d to 21s 6d; Ohio, 20 to 21s. Corn had declined 6d.

PROVISIONS.—Provisions were inactive. Pork was very scarce, and Bacon selling on easier terms. Beef was dull, but unaltered in price. Tallow was 6d. lower.

NAVAL STORES.—No sales had been made of Turpentine or Tar.

RICE.—Carolina was in better demand at 18s. a 100, 3d.

MONEY MARKET.—Money was easy; Consols closed on Friday at 97 1/2.

Trade in Manchester was dull on account of the uneasy feeling in the Liverpool cotton market.

Mellens's Liverpool Circular says that the largely increased stocks of Cotton at the American ports, has given a downward tendency to Cotton, and prices have receded 4 1/2 d; better qualities being in demand for export, have given way only 1/4 d. The sales during the week for export have been 4,680, and on speculation 4,160 bales.

Lard is steady at 50s. for prime lots.

New Buildings for Congress.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune furnishes the following description of the new building about to be erected for the accommodation of the Congress of the United States. "The site of the building is to be situated on the ground, filtered through water, varified in winter by means of hot water or cooled down in summer before admitted into the halls.

It is to be passed up through pipes built in the walls into a horizontal valve round the ceiling. The purified air is to discharge off the shelf of the cornice which surrounds the ceiling. The purified air is to be withdrawn through a perforated cast-iron floor, by means of a pump. Four ventilating shafts in each wing are also provided, through which the carbonic acid gas will discharge when the air pump is not in operation, forming a double means of ventilation so as to command a pure and temperate atmosphere in the halls at all seasons. The ingress and egress of air, and the temperature can be adjusted by a masonry, as in the case of the house which requires without at all interfering with the acoustics of the apartments, as there will be no currents produced by open windows to interfere with the sound. Any quantity of pure air can be forced up by connecting blowers with the fresh air chambers. This principle of ventilation is supported by Professors Arnold and Hoad, of London, Professor Reid, of Edinburgh, Dr. Bell, of Boston, and recommended in Henry Bernard's work on Public Schools. Noise from the exterior is excluded, there being a corridor round the Halls, communicating with offices each side, and an audience chamber, and two conference rooms behind the chair, with private stairs to the reporters' rooms and telegraph offices, which latter stand behind the reporters' galleries on each side of the chair. Mr. Anderson is worthy of the gratitude of the press for his very convenient arrangement, and we trust his ingenuity will be duly appreciated. By a simple and mechanical arrangement, the vote is conveyed all over the House and to the galleries, on the principle practiced in the French Chambers. The public galleries are extensive and easy of access from the different quarters, the stairs being placed in the old building. There are private stairs from the travel in front for the members to enter both wings. The new wings are connected with the present building by lobbies outside the doors of the new Hall and Senate Chamber. The wings extend about 100 feet east of the present building, and about 20 feet west, so as not to interfere with the terrace, which forms a beautiful feature on that side, north and south, having a fine portion in the center, with eight Corinthian columns looking north and south. There are three such portions on the east, and two square additions to the Library projection on the west, surmounted with porticoes for the public accommodation from which the city and surrounding scenery can be viewed; these porticoes are accessible from the upper floor of the new wings to the Library.

The exterior features are magnificent and perfect building, highly creditable to the nation."

INCIDENTS OF THE FAIR.—From Wilmer & Smith's European Times we copy one or two sketches humorously illustrative of the extent of the Chrystal Edifice. Every ticket-holder seemed bent on going the wrong way, and could get no one to set him right.

Now, then, Policeman, where is stair No. 5?

Ans.—In China, sir; go to China if you want to go to stair No. 5."

"Here, you No. 101, where am I to go with this?"

"You must go down by Greece, sir, and along the corner of Prussia, down by Asia Minor, to the staircase."

"And this ticket here? I know it all right"—

calling No. 11—"which way?"

"Any way, sir; anybody will tell you as you pass by Turkey, at the end of which you will find your self but forty yards from Italy. Go on, sir, go on, it's but a few minutes' stride."

Thus has the Chrystal Palace magically transformed the relations of Kingdoms and States, not only by verbal dialect, but by actual representation. Surely Aladdin's wonderful lamp could have done no more.

The Parisian Press.—On the subject of the Parisian press, we take the following article from a late number of the London Times:

The public press, which had sunk to a state of diminished importance after the revolution of February, and had shown its inability to cure the mischief it had wrought, now displays increased activity and force. The leading statesmen of the country, excluded by various circumstances from the high posts of responsible Government, and Ministerial power, have many of them fallen back into the ranks of the army, in which they won their first laurels, and more than one of the Parisian journals has again become the standard of an important party in the State. The *Assemblée Nationale*, a journal of about 12,000 subscribers, professing what may be termed high Tory opinions, has been recently purchased by the leaders of the Royalist party, with funds said to have been supplied by the Count de Chambord and by some of his wealthier adherents.

To ourselves, who value above all things the independence and obscurity of an English journalist, known only to the world by the force of his writings or the color of his opinions, and aiming at nothing but the successful exercise of his vocation, there is something extremely diverting in the solemn convocation of a cabinet of editors—men of European fame and of long experience in government—who are setting out upon the conquest of an empire and the reintegration of a monarchy with an instrument which we are accustomed to work by less ponderous machinery; nor can we envy the condition of the bewildered and uninitiated editor, who is called upon to it is to father and amalgamate the productions of such pens as those of M. Guizot, M. Mole, and the other Ministers of the reign of Louis Philippe.

But this proceeding is at least a fair and manly appeal to the judgment of the country. It puts an end to that period of insincere acquiescence and false conformity which the terrors of the republic had inspired in many of its heartiest opponents. It raises the standard of the monarchy on frank and tangible grounds; it will give to the cause the advantage of consummate literary ability and political experience. On the other hand, this open declaration of royalist opinions, in connection with the claims of the Count de Chambord, renders the breach in the conservative party more irreconcilable, and detaches this important section altogether from Louis Napoleon's Government. We shall not presume to anticipate the success which such a publication is likely to obtain; but in spite of the gravity of its authors and the eloquence of its contributors, we are greatly mistaken if a journal of such a character as the *Assemblée Nationale* ever produces a powerful effect on those masses of population who must eventually determine the fate of the country.

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